THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. Cotton Irregular-Breadstuffs Lower.

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on Satarday merning, at 9 o'clock, March 11, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The statement of the fall of Kalafat published in an extra of The London Morning Herald and which our correspondent sent us with a warning that it was most probably untrue, turns out to have been a most unhanded and barefaced falsehood.

Great blame is thrown on the conductors of The Morning Herald for having given currency, at so important a juncture, to a statement that cannot but have had its origin in a wilful and malignant lie, and which seems to have originated with The Herald itself. A notice was speedily posted on the Paris Boorse stating

the utter falsity of The Herald's report, but the rumor had already done much evil. There is nothing to report from the seat of war.

Some excitement has been occasioned in commercial circles by a notification made by the Earl of Clarendon to British merchants in Riga, informing them (under date of Feb 16) that in the event of war all Russian produce will be liable to capture and confiscation, even if it be the bona fide property of British subjects douielled in Russia, and even if shipped in neutral vessels. The messenger conveying the summons of France

and England to the Czar, requiring him to withdraw his troops from Turkey within a specified period left Vicena on Tuesday, 7th, for St. Petersburg. Neither the Austrian nor the Prussian Government has joined the Western Fowers in this act. Austria is still exclusively intent on securing the tranquility of the Blaves on both sides of the Dazube.

This is the leading idea of an official document pub-. Babed at Vienna on Tuesday, 7th, in which the demands made by France and England on Russia are characterized as thoroughly just and in secondance with the interests of Europe. It is then added, that to the last (that is, the present date) Austria has done her duty to Europe, and now the sole duty of her Government it to maintain the interests of the Empire.

At the commencement of the week it was stated that the Czar had sent what purported to be proposals of peace to Vienna; the reception of which at first gave rise to hopes of an accommodation. The London Daily News, on whose authority the statement rests soys that when the proposals came to be examined it was found that they contained all the inadmissiable demands of previous Russian projects.

The representatives of France, England, Austria and Prussia have decided that the new project does not come up to the requisitions of the last protocol to which they had set their names, and that it cannot, therefore, be entertained.

At Liverpool COTTON was irregular in quotations occasionally favoring buyers. BREADSTUFFS lower.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Oer Own Correspondent
LONDON, Friday, March 10, 1854.

The Queen has gone to review the Baltic fleet at Spithead, which is to weigh anchor to-morrow for the Sound. Sir Charles Napier, who takes command, has been feasted at the Reform Club, and has announced that if, when he gets to the Baltic, war has not been declared he is to declare it. He probably will have to do it, for Lord John as well as Lord Aberdeen are not willing to declare war: they are yet intent on negotiating, even after so many diplomatic failures. As to the auxiliary army, it will not be in Turkey before the end of April. The French force sails only on April 18. The Czar has, therefore, sufficient time to conscutrate his forces in the Principalities, and to strike such a blow as may restore his prestige lost at Oltopitza and Tehetate. This is necessary for the resumption of negotiations, because, after a victory, he would no longer decline to treat on the famous terms agreed to at Vienna. But how to achieve such a signal victory ! The first plan was to storm Kalafat, the capture of which would have been followed up by a Servian outbreak. But, as Gen. Schilders reported to the Czar, the entrenched camp is so strongly fortified as not to give any chance for the success of a storming party. Accordingly, the concentrated Russian troops are beginning to be withdrawn from Lesser Wallachia. and are directed toward Kalarash and Oltenitza. A large force is likewise assembled at Braila. The plan of the Russians is now evidently to cross the Danube at several places, and in case they succeed in establish ing themselves on the elevated right bank of the Danube, to occupy the rolling plain between the river and the Balkan, which cannot be easily defended. The Turks, in case they cannot prevent the crossing of the Danube, would soon fall back upon the fortified places of the mountain ranges, and there the war would begin in earnest. But I doubt whether all the re-enforcements of Russia, and all the warlike genius of Gorchakoff and Schilders, will prove able to achieve such a result within the critical six weeks which must elapse before the arrival of the Anglo-French auxiliaries. I doubt therefore that the pacific schemes of the English Ministry can be carried.

Admiral Dundas yet lingers at the Bosphorus-he belongs probably to the Peace Society-while the Rusaian fleet has been seen off Suchum Kaleh. You are already aware that the Black Sea is always pavigable for the Russians, when Admiral Dundas plends stress of weather for remaining in the placid waters of the Sea of Marmora.

The conduct of Austria and Prussia gives great anxiety to the Ministry. In spite of all the declarations of Lord Clarendon and of all the threats of The London Times. Austria and Prussia remain wavering. It was rumored here yesterday that an Austrian manifesto with pre-Russian tendencies has already been drawn up at Vienna, and might be published to-day. So much is sure, that Austria is increasing her army. A bankrupt State sending 100,000 soldiers to the frontiers, where 80,000 are already stationed! It is not strange that under such circumstances gold should command a premium of thirty-seven per cout. at

We hear nothing more of the Greek insurrection of which we had previously such exaggerated accounts. The Queen of Greece-an Oldenburg princess, and therefore a relation of the Czar-favors the movement. but the smiles of a Queen are not always sufficient to keep up an insurrection. The Queen of Spain continues to banish Generals, and to imprison the editors of obnexious papers; she is in despair that she cannot imprison the editors of the English papers, who comment strengly on her licentiousness and profligacy. Yet the outbreak of Saragossa has not found an ocho in Spain. The remnants of the regiment of Cordova have arrived in France, and officers and men have been offered a chance to enter the foreign Legion. Napoleon has sympathy with Spanish rioters, while he insists upon the removal of the refugees from Piedmont, and desires a greater stringency toward the press of the Italian constitutional kingdom. The difficulties between Switzerland and Austria have not yet been settled, and the alarm of King Bomba of Naples increased daily. He cannot doubt that a Muratist conspiracy is extending over his country, and he does not dare to attack and destroy it openly, as a great portion of the army belongs to it. We may soon hear of outbreaks and revolutions.

The removal of George Sanders has given occasion to several demonstrations in his favor. Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru-Rellin have addressed a beautiful letter to him. the soil. There exist no longer, as in continental I hope I may be able to send it with the next mail. I countries, large classes of pea autu and arthrans almost

the port of London, with whom Mr. Sandere is as popular as with the European patriots.

THE WAR.

FROM THE DANUBE.

The news is altogether unchanged from our previous ad-ices. The Turks were still in great force in Kaiafat, and he Russiana in some strength around. A bely of Rus-ians was reported to be marching toward the River School, there they have already a pontoon corps. Parties of Turks make becasent attacks, by day and ich turen the Russians, harmasing them severely.

is ht upon the Russians, harrassing them severely.
Advices from Galatz. February 29, state that all the
flurish expeditions to Brailow had been ineffectual, the
furish having succeeded in constructing their batteries

ove Matschin. The Russlans seem to fear mischief in Bessarabia for

The Ressians seem to fear mischief in Bessarabia, for the residorcements which arrive are now detained there instead of being sent on to Wallachia.

The Wallachian Moniteur publishes a Russian decree riving effect to the forced currency of paper money in Wallachia. Merchants and others who refuse to receive the notes, are to be considered in a state of rebellion, and are to be treated accordingly!

All the newly arrived troops that have reinforced Luden's division have the Greek cross on their banners.

Chefret Bey has been maned Counsellor of State, and Chefret Bey has been maned Counsellor of State, and Chefret Bey has been maned Counsellor of State, and Chefret Bey has been maned Counsellor of State, and Chefret Bey has been maned Counsellor of Anatolia.

FROM ASIA

Ismael Pasha is appointed Milchir of Anacous.

PROM ASIA.

Constantinople letters of date February 25, state that hostilities were still suspended, on account of the frost. Sixty pieces of cannon had been successively landed at Beton and Trebizond. Persia although she remained neutral, was fortifying her pesition next to Turkey. The Affalous have attacked the kingdom of Kandahar, and Persia has offered to mediate. The Khan of Khiva has taken reforge in Bokhera, and has called upon all the neighboring Khene to join in the struggle against Russia. Austrian cersular letters from Tabraez, of date beginning of January, make no mention either of the fail of Khiva, or of the alliance between Russia. Cabal, Kuiva, and Bokhara. If the above paragraph be correct, the reason is obvious.

reason is obvious.

THE FLEETS.

From Constantino le 50th it is mentioned that a French ip of war had been detailed to quiet some excitement at Sources.
The Caradoc, French steamer, is surveying in the Sea of Marmora. The British steamer Niger had left for Al

Letters from Odesa, of February 18, state that the Rusian feet was still at anchor at Sevastopol, but from time to time, when weather permitted, a few ships quitted the port to craise ale up coast. The commanders have orders not to craise ale up coast. The commanders have orders not to craise Freich or English ships, but to resist if attacked. Trebized letters of February 19, say that a rection of the Russian squadron was then at Sucham-

The allied flects remain at Boicos Bay.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION. THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in Epirus has been stayed by the energetic measures, not only of the Torkish authorities, but by the representatives of the Western Powers. A letter from Malta, of the 3d, says that reveral of the chiefs of the revolt have given in their submission. Zamit Pasha was to leave Constantinople February 25, with 4,000 men, for Salonica.

lonica.

The Queen of Greece is favorable to the insurrection, and her influence faceeds that of the King.

MONTENEGRO.

MONTENEGRO.

The Vicana Lloyd states from Montenegro "on the 10th "ult. a fresh Turkish expedition attacked the village of "Vasoeva to punish them for having taken up arms against "the Sultan. The Vice President of the Senato. George "Petrovich, sent 3,000 men to the assistance of the inhabitants. On the morning of the 11th a desperate combattlet, which continued until the afternoon, when the "Turks retired. The Montenegrius had 60 men wounded and 10 killed; the Türks lost 300." (This is improbable.)

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

[Letter from a Russian Diplomat to the American Consul at London ] ----, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

GEORGE SANDERS, Esq -My Dear Sir : It is now two ears since I ventured to observe that France and England would ultimately unite, and become a formidable there to America in paval affairs; and I cannot but think things ere rapidly working to bring about my prediction. It has been my lot for 50 years and upward to watch the continuous changes which have taken place in the world's government, and I have seen with sorrow the all-powerful inflaence of England, in keeping back improvement, under the delusive plea that her "glorious constitution" was the acme of human invention, and that man must be taught to see or feel the truth by every possible means which its aris-tecratic rulers could devise. I quite agree with a distinguished member of the late Government of England, when pronounced the English Whigs an "organized hypocri y," and I should not be doing justice to my experience I did not consider this the most appropriate definition of her elerious Constitution, of which the ill informed subjects of Her Mejesty boast so much. Russia is not blind to this fact, and the time has arrived when she feels herself prepared to prove that she will no longer submit to be duped the crafty statesmen of her once most faithful ally.

No sensible man can, for a single moment, believe that England feels any further interest for the unfortunate Turk than what serves her special purpose; and she has been using her exertion and influence in every quarter to make it appear that she is the defender of the weak against the strong. How far France, collectively, believes her I know not, but it serves the purpose of the present Emperor to act late King of France purchased his right to wear the crown from England, and Napoleon very clearly treads in the path of his predecessor, and most probably will share the me fate for his folly.

What, in the name of common sense, has France to do with keeping England's door to India ! We all know how India was subjugated to England, and we all know, also, that England could not play the high game of Dictator if India was separated from her grasp; and I must again re-peat, what has France to do with it further than it serves, the immediate purpose of the Emperor?

"I am not going to advocate the right of Russia to subdue Turkey; at the same time I cannot see how England has a right to expect that Russia will remain a passive wit ness to England's triumphs, to her injury, in common with that of all other countries which have been obliged to submit to her absolute pleasure. Russia has the power to libe rate the world from England's grasp, if she has the virtue and courage to do so. If she pleases, she can free Poland and all that part of Europe on the Adriatic shores, and form them into confederate Governments to her advantage. securing at the same time the shores of the Black Sea, so as to have a free passage to the sea in that quarter; and, by uniting Prussia with Depmark on the one side and Sweden and Norway on the other side, in confederate union with herself, keep an open door for her shipping in the Baltic but she will not be able to absorb those countries and amalgamate them with Russia, even if she wished it: and. further, England and France would ultimately liberate Eu ope rather than Russia should conquer any portion of it. main is the best friend America has at this moment, and America can help her in the work of regeneration. Amer on has money, and Russia is in want of it, and no doubt Stussia will be glad to contract a debt with America at the rate of six per cent - not by obtaining cash, but for cash worth in ships, and the means of keeping up the war with those who oppose her. America can build her ships to any extent, large and small, and American ships can take out Russian seamen for them as passengers, and which neither France nor England can prevent. England would break with France to morrow, could she go back to her original position with Russia, but this she must not be permitted to do, if the world has a right to be free.

She fears America, but she does not respect her, and I tenst the people of the United States are not blind to this fact, and they never had a better opportunity than they have at this moment to teach England to understand her duty. Had Napoleon the will, he also has the chance of eing handed down to posterity as another Washington, and you probably know how his uncle regretted the loss of this chance, and if he is a wise man he will never let it slip from his grasp, and though England will try hard, and kiss his foot to prevent it.

America surely has some friend in France who can venture to advise him at this dangerous moment, before he involves himself in further troubles, and it is very clear that he is surrounded with danger of no common character.

> GREAT BRITAIN. . THE LABOR PARLIAMENT

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, March 10, 1854.

Of all countries Great Britain has seen developed on the grandest scale the despotism of capital and the elavery of labor. In no other country have the intermediate degrees between the millionaire, commanding whole industrial armies, and the wages-slave living only from hand to mouth, so radically been swept away from

send to day the testimonial of the American esptains in | equally dependent on their own property and their own later. A complete diverce of property from labor has been effected in Great Britain. In no other country, therefore, has the war between the two classes that constitute modern society, assumed so colossal dimensions and features so distinct and palpable.

But it is precisely from these facts that the working classes of Britain, before all others are competest and called upon to act as leader sin the great more ment that must finally result in the absolute emanci-

ment that must finally result in the absolute emanciration of labor. Such they are from the conscious
ration of labor. Such they are from the conscious
ration of labor. Such they are from the conscious
ration of labor. Such they are from the conscious
clearness of their position, the vast superiority of their
numbers, the disastrous struggles of their past and
the moral strength of their present.

The Lendon daily papers observe the "policy of ab"stention" with respect to the proceedings of the Labor
Parliament. They hepe to kill it by a vast "conspira"tion de silence." Having for whole months fatigued the
public with interminable articles on the probable
chances of remiration for the scheme of such a Parliament, new they purposely avoid ever mentioning that
it has returally sprung into life and already begun to
work. This windom of the ostrich, that imagines it
avoid cangers by feigning not to see them, will not do work. This window is the original to see them, will not do avoid cangers by feighing not to see them, will not do now-a-days. They will be forced to notice the Labor Parlian ent, and, notwith standing their simulated indifference, some future historian will record that there existed in the year 1054 two Parliaments in England, a existed in the year 1204 two Parliaments in England, a Parliament in London and a Parliament in Matchester, a Parliament of the rich and a Parliament of the poor, but that mensat only in the Parliament of the men, and not in the Parliament of the masters. The following is the report of the Counsitee appointed to draw up a

is the report of the Con inities appointed to draw up a plan of action for the Labor Parliament:
Your Committee believe the duty of this Parliament to be the rendering of the existing formouts and lock outs victorious for the corretives, and the adoption of means whereby both should be prevented for the future, the securing for the working classes fair treatment during work; the rescung of women and children from the factorious connection, and the adoption of step. work; the resum of of women and the abolicion of step ry; the means of concation, and the abolicion of step pages and underhand ab temants of wages. Be laving in the r that it is their data to endeaver to accure to those who labors fair participation in the profits of their work; ad above ellities to obtain for them the means of infewho labor a fair participation in the profits of their work; and above all this to obtain for them the means of independent self employment, with a view to their emassion independent self employment, with a view to their emassion theorems against a self employment, with a view to their emassion to from wages slavery oftograder; and, being convinced that the final step thereto is the obtaining the provinced that the final step theorem of a potential that the final step theorem of a system for the collection of a national revenue for labor.

2. A plan for the security of the funds thus raised.

3. The application of the same and the securing of the rights of the working classes.

4. The constitution of the Mass Morement:

1. The Return of the Mass Morement:

2. A weekly levy on the wages, graduated according to the price of labor, as follows:

Up to 4 per week pl. Up to 20 per week 21. Up to 4 per week 34. Up to 30 per week 34. Up to 13 per week 34. Up to 13 per week 44.

such a majority of the members of that body as shall hereafter be described.

c. That the money thus drawn shall be paper money,
unless under 45.5 that the numbers of such notes shall
be exterred in a bock, open to inspection and published in
the papers, that the notes thus received shall be cut into
parts, and each part intrusted to a separate member of the
directing body, and where large sums are drawn that

the papers; that the notes thus received shall be cut into petts, and each part intrusted to a separate member of the directing body; and where large sums are drawn, that they be held in equal portions by each member.

d. Test each member, thus intrusted with a portion of the said money, shall give a promisery note amounting to his preportionate share of the money drawn, supposing the same divided into equal parts, according to the number of the directing body; and that, should be refuse to apply to the purposes for which the money was drawn, such part of too held by him, the document thus held spains thim shall at once be put in force, but be cancelled on his paying over said part of note; that the promissory notes it us given shall be deposited in a chest or safe, which shall be placed in the custody of an independent and responsible party (not a member of the directing body), who shall not allow any document to be taken therefrom except in presence of all the directing body.

e. That the money thus drawn for any payment or parchase be paid by the directors only in the mutual presence of each member of their body.

III—Application of the Pands.

a. The funds coincited shall be applied as follows: To support all towns and places now on strike, and for liquidating all debts contineted during the late and present subsets and lockouts. That equal support shall be alloyed to towns in preportion to the number out of employ. That on the same principle as when provisions run short on beard of ship, each receives alike; thus the same relief shall be given without distinction of high or low paid tracter. That, although all existing strikes and lockouts shall be supported, no future assistance will be given to any body of men who do not recognize and support the Mass Movement.

b. That the department be opened to regulate the price

ement.
That the department be opened to regulate the price 6. That he department to opened to regulate incorrection of labor. That for this purpose a monthly statement be issued for the price of the raw material employed in all the trades in connection with the Mass Movement; the price of labor in the same, and the selling price of the articles produced, and the other working charges. That on the evidence thus furnished, the directing bedy shall issue a statement of the profits of the employer: being open to receive from the latter a statement of any paculiar and altitional charges which the employers may have to meet. That on the basis thus laid the price of labor shall be regulated, and the tariff of wages be fixed in accordance with the same. That a similar plan be applied to the agricultural interests of the country.

2. That, while workingmen have an undoubted right to participate in the profits of the employer, he has a right higher still—that of employing binnelf; and that, for the purpose of the self employment, as also for the purpose of more effectually regulating wages, by removing the power

purpose of the self employment, as also for the purpose of more effectually regulating wages, by removing the power of surplus labor from the employer's hands, the funds of the Mass Movement be further employed in the purchase of land. That the estates be purchased in the names of individuals not being members of the directing body. That the estates be divided into farms, varying in size according to the nature of the self and the purposes to which they are to be applied, viz: whether as individual tenancies or large cooperative undertakings. That the said lands be retained by and never alienated from the Mass Movement. That the land be let to tenants on short leases and at a fair and moderate rental. That the clause be inserted ment. That the land be let a land the clause be inserved at a fair and moderate rental. That the clause be inserved in the lease whereby any tenant making the fault in payment of rent shall immediately loose his right of tenancy. The clause be inserted where by the tenant binds are the clause be inserted where by the tenant binds are the clause be inserted where by the tenant binds. ment of rent shall immediately loose has re-That a fourth clause be inserted whereby the tenant binds himself to pay the rental to the parties appointed by the deed of assignment hereafter named. That the parties in whose names the estates are bought execute a deed of as-signment, whereby the tenant shall pay the rent not to them, but to the individuals then being directors of the them, but to the individuals then being directors of the Mass Movement. That the directors of the thus being shall execute a deed, binding themselves in a penalty of £5,000 each to two individuals, not being purchasers of any estate; such penalty to be enforced should they, on leaving office, not execute a deed of essignment of the said cental to their successors in office; these successors

e bound in the same way.

That independence of self employment and relief of d That independence of self employment and relief of the labor market from its surplus be still more secure, your Committee recommend a further application of the avail-able fands for the establishment of cooperative factories, workshops and stores, such to be the property of the Mass Movement. Those employed therein to receive that amount of wages regulated by the tariff for the price of labor previously named, and one half of the net profits realized on the articles produced and sold, the other half of the profits to go to the revenue of the Mass Movement. That the chief manager of each cooperative undertaking That the chief manager of each cooperative undertaking be elected by the operatives engaged therein, subject to the approbation of the directing body. That the said manager of each respective undertaking regulate the par-chases and sales connected therewith and return monthly chases and sales connected therewith, and return monthly to the directing body a statement of the purchases, cales, payments, and loss or profit connected with the same. That, in case grounds of complaint at difference arise between the operatives and manager, the operatives shall have the power of dismissing the manager and electing another by the majority of not less than three-fourths of their number. That one half of the net profits of each cooperative undertaking be sent by each respective manager to the directing body. That the property for cooperation purposes purchased by the Mass Movement be placed under a system of security similar to that applied to the landed estates.

After a long discussion, the report of the Committee up to end of the portion marked "If" was adopted ou Wednesday's sitting of the Labor Parliament. The Committee appointed for drawing up this programme of action for the Mass Movement consisted of Messrs. Fruest Jones, James Finlen, James Williams, Abraham Robinson and James Bligh. KARL MARX. Robinson and James Bligh.

In Parliament the discussion had been of no general

interest.

Sir John Packington moved for information whether the connection between the Hudson's Bay Co. and Vancouver's Island has yet to minated, and whether it is the intention of the British Government to establish a new form of government in Vancouver's Island when that connection shall have ceased. He also took occasion to present a potition from the inhalitants of that island complaining that the high price of land charged by the Hudson's Bay Co. prevented have eased a from settling there: further praying that a errors from settling there; further praying that a or may be appointed from Britain, and that courts e and form of berislature be appoint. Governor may be appointed from Britain, and that courts of justice and form of legislature be appointed. Mr. Peel, for the Government, replied that the term of the Hudson's Bay grant of the biland had not yet expired.

Our dispetch per Pacifor gave a brief telegraphic disputch, amazoneing that the chip Robert Kelly, Captain

Lawrence, from Liverpool, with 690 passengers, for New-York, was ashere on "Jack's Hole Bank," coast of Arklow. York, was ashere on "Jack's Hole Bank," coast of Arklow. When the ship grounded a boat was dispatched from her to Wicklow for assistance, and a life boat having been manned, put out to the ship, and together with the ship's hosts, continued actively employed in landing the passengers. Dr. Hobling, on being landed from the longboat, at Wicklow, peated on to Kingston, to procure the assistance of steamers. The Liverpool and Dublin steamer from lunke was at once put in requisition, as was also the devernment steamer Prospere, both of which proceeded to the spot. On arriving, they found all the passengers safely landed at Arklow, where they had presured such temperary accommodation as the place afforded. At last accounts the masts of the Robert Kelly had been cut away, and she had been got off, and was towed into Kingstow is barbor.

away, and she had been got on.

The new ship Pantheon, of Boston, Captain Barstow, sthuts, from New York for Liverpool, has been hot at Eheyengyr, near Holyhead. The vessel struck, night of the sich std sunk. Eight of the crew are reported to have landed at Roccelyn, in a boat, but no intelligence has been lectived either of the safety or love of the remainier.

Queen Victoria was to review the fleet at Spithead on Saturday, 11th immediately after which the following ships, comprising the first division of the fleet, was to very hanchor and make all speed for a point of rendezyous known only to the Admiral in command: St. Jean d'Acre.

weigh Etichor and make an efficiency a point of the Admiral in commond: St. Jean d'Acre, 101. flagship of Sir C. Napier, Captain Hon H. Kappel; Princera Keyal; 91. Captain Lord C. Paget; Royal George, 100. Captain Codrington; Edinburg, 58. Rear Admiral Chads; Becheim, 60, Captain F. T. Pelham; Hogue, 60, Captain Kamsay; Ajax, 58. Captain Warden; Luperieuse, 51, Captain Waison; Arrogant, 63, Captain Yelver-Captain Kamsay, Ajax, 5c, Captain Warden, tuperieuse 5t, Captain Waison, Arrogant, 6t, Captain Yelverien, Tribune, 50, Captain Carnegie; Amphien, 34, Captain Eyder, Leopard, 15, Captain Giffard; Froits, 16, Captain Nalloch, Dragon, 6, Captain Wilson Kaar Admiral Corry will proceed with the second division as soon as the sleps can be got ready. In the second division are the Nepure, 150, flag-blo, Prince Regent, 30, Bescawen, 70; Valorous, 16; Odin, 16; Buildog, 6; Dahe of Wellington, 150; Cleary, 80, Mejestle, 80; James Wutt, 91; Minande, 11; &c. &c. Minic rides have been distributed to the mainless. A detachment of Supers and Miners are on board for shors service. Advices from the surveying slip Heela, dated Nyborn, Holstein, March 3, state that the service of surveying for the fierts had been performed satisfacturily, and that the Norwegian authorities had been quite corolla in their attentions. It is surnised that the destination of the field kill. France will send ten ships of the line. The greatest enthusiasm preveils both afrest end on shore. Thousands of persons from London and clear where have crowded into Portsmouth to witness the sailing of the field. It is said that 2,000 British troops will secumpany or follow the fleets to the Battic.

alte. The Fourth Regiment, known as "The King's Own," The Fourth Regiment, known as "look charge Owa, was embasked at leich, on the 8th, on board the steamer Goven Flerce. Frince Albert has reviewed the Artilley at Weslai h, of whom 1,000 are to be immediately embasked. They take out a seege train. A large number of mellulances are being pripared—thanks to the suggestion of the eminent surgeon, Mr. Guthrie. The 77th Regiment of Intenty embasked at Liverpool, on Friday, 10th, on hours the steamer Kangeroo, and were to sail on the 11th for Turkey. Queen Victoria held a leves at St. James's Palace on a 5th inst. at which Mr. Red.

Queen Victoria held a levee at St. James's Palace on the 8th inst. at which Mr. Buchanan precented to the Queen Mr. William H. Walsh, attache to the U. S. Legaton, Mr. Ujham, American Commissioner of Claims under treaty with Great Britain, Gen. J. A. Thomas, Coan eiller, and Nathaniel L. Upham, Secretary of the same Commission. The Belgian Minister presented Mr. H. Solvyns, Belgian Charge at Washington. A large number of effects, going on foreign service, were presented by the Commander in Chief and Lord Ragian. Among civilians we notice the names of Justica Des Bayres of Newfoundland. Mr. Fairbanks, Q. C., Neva Scotis, and others.

A few cases of cholera are reported at Limerick and at Carrick forens.

Eielefield's papler maché works, near the Lyceum Theater, London, were accidentally barned on the evening of

Carrick forgus.

Bielefield's papier maché works, near the Lyceum Thenier, London, were accidentally barned on the evaning of the 9th. The Queen, Prince Albert, and Prince Leopald of Sanc Coburg were in the theater. Charles Dickens, Albert Smith and Charles Mathews were in the crowd at the free. The warlike spirit of the citizens was carriously improved by the men working the engines singleg Rule Britannia and other national songs, with the accompaniment of thousand of voices in chorus.

A return just laid before Parliament shows that from less to 1833 the number of colored immigrants and liber ated Africans introduced into the West India colonies and the Matrilius was 130,152.

The 11ch suniversary of the Reyal Society of Musicians was bed at London on the 5th inst.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company is, uncer the new law, reduced from thirty members to fifteen. Therefifteen have just been elected, viz. Messra, Ellice, Oijphast, Mills, Smith, Bayley, Mangles, Prinsap, Eastwick, Sykes, Sir H. Willock, Sir J. W. Hogg, Shepherd, McIville, Artell and Macasughten.

A grand performance was given on the 8th at Drarylane Theater in aid of the funds to sustain the wives and children of roldiers gone to the war. G. V. B. ooke played Virginius.

The Parliament had closed its sittings at Man-

Virginius.

The "Labor Parliament" had closed its sittings at Man-chester. Its elject was to form a national organization of workmen.

FRANCE.

From Cur Own Correspondent.
FARIS, Thursday, March 9, 1854.

The Czar's reply to the letter of Napoleon and Drouyn de L'huys's reply to the Czar, in the form of a circular to French diplomatic agents, you will doubtless print in full. That is what has been done in the columns of all French journals. You will comment upon them, you American journalists. That is what no French journalist dares do. So far as government documents are concerned, the French press can be only a simple chronicle. Opinions are transplanted from foreign journals. The only criticism or appreciation of Napoleon's speech, for instance, that has appeared in French print has been translated from English or from German. The ministerial papers only venture upon paraphraser-and very weak paraphrases at that-of the documents they publish; for freedom is not permitted even to flattery. Your readers can hardly have a correct notion of the strictness of surveillance with which Government guards against a printed expression of opinion. At least I constantly meet with Americans here who seem to have no notion of it. Because they see newspapers and see nothing in them opposed to government, and because they see people and hear nothing from them opposed to Government, and because in their minds, pens and tengues (by a fallacious association of ideas) pass for organs of opinion, they argue that the people are centent with When on the 24th of some month, in some future year, the next French revolution—which is al-ways brewing—shall break out, it will take such ob-servers by surprise; and they will be seeking the origin of its causes in the evening of the 23d.

There is my friend Green. He judges of the condi-

tion of France by what he sees on the Boulevard des Italians. Now on the Boulevard des Italians—as all the world knows-one sees well dressed people, two or three comfortable, licensed mendicants, pretty shop three comfortable, licensed mendicants, pretty shop windows, and, in the brilliant cases of that street, the newspapers of the day; if one overhears anything of the conversation of the loungers there, it is only some sefe remark on the fashions, stocks, the weather, on a print in a window. And so Green says to me, walking there with him yesterday, I do not see but that the French are well enough off and content enough under Louis Napoleon. My dear Green, do you know that within less than a fortnight—that is, during March-about eight hundred contented Frenchmen have been shut up in prisen here in Paris? Do you every newspaper in Paris, to warn the editors against saying a word about the arrests, even as an item of news, and that consequently you have not seen a word about them in the daily prints where you look for in and policemen were busy last week in preventing six thousand contented Frenchmen from following the deno body of a Republican to his grave, and that no sign is suffered to mark that grave -that the sign of the cross placed over it was instantly removed, and that the guardians and grave-diggers of Pe are strictly forbidden by Government authority, to tell you where the body lies? If the people are content what need of sixty thousand soldiers posted within an hour's ride of this very spot, to keep them content what need of an army of spies to overhear their content what need of breaking open their letters in the Post Office to read their centent; how comes it that no pop ular poet sings their content-that no popular auth writes it-that not more than one in a the most polite and exciteable people in the world bowe or shouts his content when this chosen ruler passes through their midst ! The French supernumeraries who beat the Cossick supernumeraries every night up at the Guite Theater, or the learned elephant up at the Circus receive more applause of a single evening than falls to Napoleon's share in a month. When a people are centent, or when they are well enough off—and the last condition includes the first-there is a permanent moral strength in the Government. But here is a Government that trembles at dead men's ghosts; nav. even dead wemen's ghosts. Not leng ago Michelet published in the Review of

Paris a historical essay on Charlotte Corday. The conductors of that periodical were presently advised of the Government's discontent therewith, and of the danger of printing in future articles containing similar allusions to, or aspirations toward, freedom. For months past the Assemble Nationale, an organ of the fusionistegitin ists-rad supposed to be under the directing influence of Guizet- has ventured to make some lume spologies for Russian policy, and lastly ventured a

cautious comment or two on the recent is perial discautious comment or two on the recent is perial dis-ceurse. Last Saturday this journal, having already two efficial warnings and several "officious advices," was suspended for two months. The protext was its persistence in a course of anti-national treatment of the Eastern Question. The true cause of suspension was in part Napoleon's fear of a dead dynasty, but still ugge his fear of printed ongosition of any kind. But was in part Sapotech's real of a case of any kind. But more his fear of printed opposition of any kind. But the fusionist party is a small one, and the philo Russian party could ride in a cab. The editors, owners and sub-scribers of that paper have suffered not so much for its party principles as for its opposition principle. The Assemblic Nationale was anything but a liberal or popular paper. The only political journals that have still any pretensions of that sort are the Presse and the still any pretensions of that sort are the Presse and the Siede. They, no more than the others, dare discuss political questions. But by allusions, by suggestive historical citations, by an occasional bold word or pregrant phrase slipped into an essay or an abstract question; in fine by a continued system of rhetorical tactics and strategy, in the practice of which the neces-sities of their critical position have made them admir-tible stillful that collections are the included. ally shillful, their editors are able to indicate the sentiments which it would be suicidal to feedy express New it is worth noting that these two journals, the only eres left in Paris that can be considered as friendly social and political retorms, are more widely circulate sceniand political retorms, are more watery electrical than any other two, and that their circulation is rapidly increasing. The Presse had during the month of January last, an average daily sale of 25,000 copies. In the month of February its average daily issue was 19,000 copies. Another proof that the people are

The blare of military music tells me that a regiment is precing under my wirdow, and brings me back to speak of the material war. There they go, food for spens of the material war. There they go, nood for powder, rendy to shoot Enssians on the Danube or Parisians on the Boulevards. "Soldiers have nothing to "do with the cause of quarrels; their duty is to right." So rays General Sir Harry Smith; so say all civilized governments hitherto. The highest duty of some millions of Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians, Turks. Austrians, and the rest, is to fight for a cause ther Austrians, and the rest, is to night for a cause they have nothing to do with, and to break God's command-ment by platons. God'says, Thou shalt not kill. Gen-eral Smath and Napoleon and Nicholas say, Thou shalt kill. And the desility of it all is that Smith and Na-poleon and Nicholas all add to the counterorder, "in "God's name." Nicholas declares [see his blas-based and the counterorder, and the counterorder, and the counterorder of the counterorder of the counterorder. phenons manifest.] in the most positive phrase that he is fighting for Christianity; so does Napoleon; so do the Smiths in England. They are all opposed to revolution, and are all trying to revolutionize Turkey. They all make prefer sions to plety and liberality, and They sil make prefersions to piety and liberality, and rote of them lets a man worship God after his own fashion and in full freedem. Profestants are checked and hampered in the exercise of their religiou and in the burial of their dead in France. Smith will not let a Jew sit by his side in Profisment, nor a Catholic Romanist ner a Catholic Unitarian sit by his son's side at school. Nicholas forbids Jewish women to wear their hair as they wish, under penalty of fine and imprisonment—of their husbands, he will send all the young Jewish priests to fight for Greek Christianity, and all the infirm old Jewish priests to a military penal colonist they perform the marriage even now for a Jewmy, if they perform the marriage ceremony for a Jew-ess who wears false halv; he has ordered his generals to shut up all the Roman Catholic churches in the Principalities. And yet this persecuting, bloodshedding, revolutionary Nichelas is no worse, though somewhat nere powerful, man than the other fit governors of the of the people-through conservators of religion and order of whom he was the beneral exemplar a little while ago-whether they rule in Tuscany, where conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism is a crime, or in Sweden, where conversion from Protestantism to Catholicism is a crime, punishable by exile and civil duals.

death.
In order to befile the plans of Nicholas and pacify In order to be file the plans of Nicholas and pacify the Greek revolutionists, whose conduct, much abused just new, was much lauded a few years ago, England and France had promised to interfere with the interral covernment of Turkey, for the benefit of its Caristian populations. They will see to it, that Turks spit no more at Chintians; which action on the part of the two powers is quite contrary to the law of nations—if any ore knows what that law is—and seems to me very right and—funny. For suppose that the Turks should come westward and prevent as Christians from spitting at each other:

Troops are beginning to move toward the Moditerianean ports from all parts of the country. Two or three regiments were reviewed by the Emperor in the Place du Carrobrel last Sunday, preparatory to their departure for the port of embarkation. Recruiting offices are opened in some of the large towns.

to their departure for the port of embarkation. Re-cruiting effices are opened in some of the large towas, to add volunteer treeps to the half million which the army afready numbers. There is no great affluence to them as yet, however, for many of the drawn con-scripts have no relish for an eastern campaign, and there is consequently a large demand and a rise in price for substitutes.

At the ression of Monday last, Napoleon sent in word to the Levidstine look, in the charge of a degree for

At the session of Monday last, Napoleon sent in word to the Legislative body, in the shape of a decree, for them to send him back authority to raise a loan of 250,000,000 francs, say 50 millions of dollars. Next day they drew up, detended and voted a law to that effect, and went in the evening to present it to him at the Tuilcries. Their President made a little speech to him, saying how they were unanimously confident in him, and wanted all Europe to see that they were so. He made a little speech to them, saying how he was touched with their ready zeal, which showed that he was all right in the course he had pursued, and how he had calculated on their following, because he and they had the same sentiments, and represented the same interests, and were all the chosen of France. He and the Empress then passed about the room, stopping to say a gracious word, here and there, to the country

The mode of raising the loan is left entirely to the discretion of the Emperor.

Although Napoleon has not succeeded in provoking
Although Napoleon has not succeeded in provoking
to a frank declaration of her position, there
has been a growing feeling, approaching to confidence,
that she would incline to the Western alliance: more
than the work which Prussia will pursue. This anxiety was hightened yes-terday by a report that Manutcuffel, whose anti-Frussian influence was much counted on, had left the Prussian Ministry. The report was perhaps only meant for the Bourse, where it had the effect of sinking the cability frusts. for the Bourse, where it had the effect of sinking the public funds—Paris speculators are wonderfully sensitive to that sort of thing: the health of Omer Pasha, the illness of Nicholas, have all their solicitude. At half past two comes word, from no enecansay where, that the Czar has a billious attack, down go the three per cents.; at a quarter to three it is gout or cold in the head, up go the three per cents.; and then it is the head, up go the three per cents; and then it is erysipelas and down they tumble again. A com-parative table of a month's quotations of the Paris Bourse and the London Exchange, would offer a curious illustration of the mercurial and phlegmatic

Beranger is preparing a brief memoir of Lamennais, which, if Government permit, is to be published in a few days. Mericourt has issued one of his little yellow libels on the deceased, whom he attacks as virulently and meanly as ever live ass did dead lion.

I am told that during the late reign of terror, under which the authorities were trembling about the 24th of Februa, v, the Police made a search (perquisition) at the house and among the papers of Guizot. They d their trouble for their pains. The Duke of Saxe Coburg is here, for the purpose of emblematising to the vulgar the cordiality that exists between all Coburgs and Napoleon. It is the Coburg house, of which this lake is the head, that furnishes husbands and wives to single European princesses and princes. I had the hener of laying eyes on his equipage yesterday; it was preceded by a piquer, or mounted servant, whose coat was more brilliant than that of ten American Ministers in full dress.

the performances of the body called the Legislative

From Our Own Correspondent. Paris, Thursday, March 9, 1854. One of the amusing spectacles of Paris just now is

Corps. One might suppose from the noise made over the event of its opening, that a powerful body of State had come into action to help along the wheels of Goverament in these troublous times of war. Those who are permitted to speak publicly are compelled to hail the convening of the " representatives of the people" as an event of the first importance to the country, and of which the people of France should be made to feel the importance. It is feared they do not fully appreciate the glorious privilege which they enjoy in being thus represented in the Government by universal suffrage, and the Government therefore deems it a duty to estruct them on this point. The Legislature, as its first act of independence, marches to the Tuileries to be opened; but then it marches in great pomp; the diplematic corps is summoned to attend in a body and in ostume, and a brigade of mounted guides is offered to scort them, which they have the good sense to refuse : the telegraphic wires between the Tuileries and the

Invalides is set in motion, and a discharge of caunon

takes place, drums roll in the court of the Palace, and

the Emperor commences his speech. Some people thought the Cossachs had arrived; others began to lock around for barrieades. The Emperor finished

is speech, the drums rolled, the cannon fired, and the is speech, the drums rolled, the cannon fired, and the atricite procession took up its march again for the egislative halls. Some are malicious enough to say that the principal point in the existence of the Freach legislative bodies is to afford the Emperor an apportantity to deliver an annual speech on Buncombe, to keep the people advised of the fact that "the Empire" is peace," and that France is a great and a free commission of the fact that all the Department fact that all the Department fact that all the Department fact that all the Department. try. The insignificant fact that all the Deputies elected are the candidates of the Government, returned with a striking uniformity of 900 on 1,000 votes, is merely a testimony of patriotism on the part of the

ople. On Monday the Emperor asked the Corps Legislatif On Monday the Emperor asked the Corps Legislatif to vote a loan of 250,000,000 of frances to carry on the war, giving his reasons through the President of that body why he preferred a loan to taxation. The next day Tuesday, every man present in the body (238) voted age on the proposition, without a word of discus-sion; and so delighted were they on their own unan-lated the control of the control of the control of the con-page of the control of the control of the control of the con-sion; and so delighted were they on their own unan-inguished. mous submission, that they agreed to go on the instant in a body to the Emperor to present him the law in person. Here again, by one of those incidents that force a man to believe that the soloun farce must have been prepared beforehand, the Empress, the Ministers of State, the imperial household and other diguitaries in tall dress, were ready drawn up to receive the re-resentatives of the people, who had voted the law with-out discussion only a low u funtes before starting for the palace. What a patiable sight it is to see men with respectable talents thus consent to stand between their fellow-beings and henesty, to act as a cloak to corer
up a most bare-faced despotism, and to consent to
smother their independence and their talents to aid in
palming upon the honest people of France the vilest
imposture which ever took the name of free representation. Notwithstanding the flood of music which has been

poured upon Paris during the present winter in con-certs and choice operas, the attendance upon these as-semblics appears not to diminish in the least. Among other zameuncements one may now be seen in the pubother superincements one may now be seen in the public places throughout the city where Americans congregate, headed "Yankee Phodde Concert." Madama Englishes Berghese, "recently returned from America," announces a grand concert at the Salle Hort, assisted by several Iralian and French celebrities, and a young American violinist, named on the bills P—. One of the pieces announced is Ole Bull's Variations on "Yankee Docdle." It is understood that Madame Forghese's voice has grown too feeble for a larger room than the Hall Rienri Herz, and it is even feared that she will not be able to fill that with proper effect, Nearly all the seats in the house are taken up by Americans, at five and ten france, our Munister leading of with a good number of seats. The Grand Opera contimes crowled at the representations of the Hagus-rors, in which Mademeticale Cruvelli has made so bril-lient a debut. She is now at the close of the second menth of her engagement, and she has not yet appeared in any other piece than the Pupearots. The house is continually crowded and has success is consistent. in any other piece than the Dupuenots. The house is continually crowded and her success is complete. At the Imbienes one is actorished to see Mario, Albani, Tamburini, Fretzelini, Dali-Este, Gardi, Rossi, and other artists of eminence, sing night after night to the choicest operas, to a house that receives them as cold as if them were so many supernumeraries. But rarely is a piece called for twice, and the curtain falls on the last act sometimes without a single cheer. The actors themselves seem to share the chiliness of the andience, and do not enter into their parts with the same enthusiasm as if they were singing on an Englisher as American state. What recens more astonishing is, that cats can always be had on the evening of the that scats can always be had on the evening of the performance at the regular prices of the theater, which The report is still current in diplomatic circles that

The report is still current in diplomatic circles that the Spanish Government has demanded, ords about to demand the recall of Mr. Soule. This demand is said to be based upon the general dislike felt for Mr. S. by the Spanish Cabinet and by the diplomatic corps. It is thought, however, that if the statement is true, it is rather based upon the fear of his influence as a propagandist in the revolutionary movements which have already taken place, and are to take place in that country. On the other hand, I can state upon authority that cannot be called in question, that Mr. Soule, since the duels, has been taken publicly into favor by the Queen and her husband, and by Christina, the Queen mother; that on many occasions, the Queen has pubther; that on many occasions, the Queen has pubrestified to him in the strongest manner her approba-tion of his course. The visits of Mr. Soulé to the pal-ace are so frequent that scandal has grown out of it. ace are so frequent that scandal has grown out of it. There is only one explanation of this conduct on the part of the Queen. By the wars which are about to invide Europe, the only protection which Cuba can hope for against adventurers will be the Government of the United States. The revolutionary element will be at work before the end of the year, throughout Europe, and Spain will be too feeble at home to lend much support to its distant colony. Before one year shall have rolled around the Spanish Government will be of the United States Government to assist in protecting her against her own subjects in the Island of Cuba. The events now passing in Europe will bring about this sult, and it will not be the least interesting feature the curious complications and combinations that are

new growing up.

Capt. Ingraham of the St. Louis, who has been laying with his vessel for some time at Spezzia, has been ordered to proceed to Constantinople, and left for that port on Thursday last. In the reply which the Section of the Navy made to the Captain's request for the captain of the Luited States, he leave of absence to return to the United States, he was informed that he could go upon furlough if his health absolutely required it; but he was reminded at the same time that since the date of his commission in the service, he had not been upon duty quite half the time, and that it was not justice to the service to grant him a furlough at this time unless upon the most im-perative grounds. Capt. Ingraham therefore remains charge of the St. Louis, and has been ordered by on charge of the St. Lonis, and has been ordered of Com. Stringham to Constantinople. The Cumberland, Com. Stringham, remains at Spezzia: the Saranac this week entered the port of Spezzia and was immediately dispatched on duty to the eastern part of the Mediterrancan. These are the only vessels of war belonging to the United States, now in the Mediterranean. Dur-ing his stay at Spezzia. Capt. Ingraham, although an irritable, retired man, was made against his will a great lion. He was a welcome guest at every house and was treated with balls and fêtes of every description. A subscription was got up by the citizens to pay for a portrait of the captain, which was taken by one of the best artists. He is not popular, however, with the other officers in the Mediterranean, who blame him for not returning the visit of the Captain of the Hussar, whose bravery and subsequent conduct, all the officers of the St. Louis praise in the highest terms. Capt. Ingraham excused himself from visiting the Captain of the Hussar on the ground of indisposi-tion, and sent a lieutenant to represent him. It is also said that Capt. I. says to the citizens where be stops, that he was not fully justified in the course which he took on that occasion, and that he affects at least to throw all the responsibility upon Mr. Brown. These singularities in his conduct have given umbrage to his fellow officers.

Mr. Goodrich, our late popular Consul, who con-tinues to reside with his family in Paris, has been engeged for the last year in preparing for publication in the French language, his series of school-books, so well known in the United States and England. The well known in the United States and England. The stereotyping of four of the most popular of his educational series is just finished and the books will appear in a short time. After holding many anxious consultations on the subject of the title, he has at last determined to preserve the English title "Peter Parley," Les Contes de Peter Parley, La Géographie de Peter Parley, &c. From the scarcity of works of this kind in France, and the want of system that prevails in this class of books, it is expressed that a large sale will this class of books, it is expected that a large sale will

Dr. Brainard, Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Medical College, will next week bring from the press, in this city, an original work in the French language, on the treatment of un-united fractures and malformations of bones, on a new principle of which he is the author.

The Doctor has been occupied for the last four months in this city in making experiments upon dogs, and is collecting specimens from the various museums, to illustrate his work. I have witnessed the results of his experiments, and examined his work in proof-sheets, and think I may havard the remark that the work will and think I may hazard the remark that the work wil give the Doctor great reputation here as well as a home. He has also made experiments before the learner societies of Paris on the bite of the rattlesanter in which he gave loding as an antidote, and succeed perfectly each time in arresting the progress of the poison on the animals bitten. He claims originality in the discovery of this antidote.

W. E. J.

On the evening of the 7th the Committee of the Legislative body, accompanied by the President and the whole Chamber, went to to the Tuileries to present to the Emperer the bill antherizing a loan of 250 millions, and which rer the bill authorizing a loan of 250 millions, and which was unanimously voted on the preceding day by the 231 members present. The Emperor and Empress, the officers of State, the Ministers and President of the Council of State, and other dignitaries, were present at the reception of the address. M. Billiault, President of the Committee addressed the Emperor in these words: "Sire, we bring "to your Majesty the law which you presented to us yes "terday, and which to day we have unanimously agreed to. "Upon this occasion the whole Legislative body was dewisirous of secompanying its Committee in order to exhibit to Europe the testimony which it offers to the Emperor of its entire confidence and its most determined "support." The Emperor replied: "I feel mach emo-